MARCH 28, 1854.

MR. E. K. Lundy, bookseller, Bridge street, Georgetown, will act as agent for the Sentinel in receiving subscriptions and advertisements.

GEORGE W. MEARSON IS OUR authorized agent to receive subscriptions and advertisements, n Washington, Georgetown and Alexandria.

MR. GEORGE E. FEENCH, Bookseller, King street, Alexandria, is our authorized agent to re-

ceive advertisements and subscriptions. Single numbers can be procured at his counter every To accommodate our advertisers we have

placed a box at the store of Messrs. Parrison & NAIRN, corner of 9th street and Pennsylvania ave nue. Advertisements, or notices of responsible persons deposited there before six o'clock, p. m., will appear in our issue of the next morning. Obituary and marriage notices must be er

dorsed by some person known to the publishers to Insure their insertion.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, the deficiency bill was considered, and various amendments reported by the Committee on Finance were agreed to. The amendment appropriating \$250,000 for the purchase of a new site for a customhouse at San Francisco, the title to the present site being in dispute, together with another amendment appropriating \$200,000 for rebuilding the custom-house at Portland, Maine, led either proposition. The Indian appropriation bill was received from the House, and referred. Mr. Mason moved that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business; and, on this motion, a debate arose upon the merits of the homestead and other bills. Mr. Clayton having suggested the propriety of debating in and tobacco for six months," and to be set secret session the motion to consider executive business, and Mr. Mason having moved that the deep land the deep l the doors be shut for that purpose, and the the doors be shut for that purpose, and the Chair deciding that the galleries should be which is the most censurable, the Sscretary of sion of the Chair. The appeal was debated at ly, or the court, who so gravely elaborated the length and resulted in the decision of the linadequate sentence. It is impossible now to Chair being sustained—yeas 29, nays 9. The the navy.

The legal authority of the officer is wantonly of the ship jeopardized. length, and resulted in the decision of the opened, and the Senate adjourned.

The House of Representatives passed the Indian appropriation bill and a bill to establish additional land districts in the Territory of will no more govern the sailor on the bound-Minnesota. The Pacific railroad bill was made less ocean than it will the desperado and rap the special order for the third Tuesday in May, and the bill authorizing the construction of six tate to give us wholesome laws for the governfirst-class steam-frigates was made the special order for to-day. The House went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and took up the general appropriation bill, when Messrs. Cutting and Breckinridge entered into personal explanations, of an exciting now hang like an incubus over its once fair character, relative to the Senate's Nebraska

NAVAL REFORM.

Our attention has been called to the subjoined communication, which was published in the Norfolk (Va.) Beacon, of the 11th of this month. We transfer it to our columns, because we feel an earnest wish to see the navy placed upon a proper footing, and to that end desire sual activity among the officers, but it remains further such a result.

As to corporal punishment we have but little to say. If it be the pleasure of Congress to conthat nest of elegant gentle navy, all discipline must be destroyed, when the punishments suited to bad men are prohibited by Congressional enactment. Flogging prosecution of that ENDLESS WORK. in the navy has been abolished; but, unfortunately, no substitute for the cat was provided by Department, is the terms for officers on that those philanthropic gentlemen who carried through the movement. Some of them were and relatives on that service indefinitely, and honest and deluded, we doubt not; others con- that, too, to the prejudice of other officers equalsidered only the effect that specious phrases ly meritorious, who are forced to do all the and high-flown rhetoric might have on weak. and high-flown rhetoric might have on weak-minded constituents. But, be this as it may, parties" from three to ten years, with three this question comes to us and meets us face to hundred dollars per annum more pay, are half

Having stated our views more than once on other branches of this subject, it is not neces- fix "late," to the "exploring expedition?" and tion of mankind. The estimable woman is in sary for us to repeat them now, although we may give full consideration to the whole matter hereacer, as we receive the information we have been seeking to obtain. But our present object is to speak only of those things which the abolition of corporeal punishment in the navy suggests.

If the abolition of flogging had been accompanied by an enactment authorizing other ade- high presiding functionary at that bar. The quate punishment for negligence and insubordination, all would have been well. But, unfortunately, no such thing was done. Even Buncombe men must have perceived that such this country-is taken to task by that notorious a course would be fatal to the discipline of the individual for its refusal to ratify the nominanavy under the present system, and the ridiculous decision alluded to by the correspondent has addressed a long letter to a gentleman in of the Norfolk Beacon is full and complete this country to operate upon the foreigners proof of the fact, even if it stood alone. But it does not stand alone, as every one who has any knowledge of naval matters knows well enough. We have conversed with sailorsthat they had quit the service because the abolition of corporeal punishment, without establishing some other, forced them to do the work of bad men, who were resting at their case in

But, whilst we express these views, we do not think that the true course would be to return to the old idea of low wages and the cat-o'-ninetails. We agree with the recommendations of Mr. Dobbin, the enlightened Secretary of the the counsels and the action of this govern- hundreds of tons by its action. I put such a Navy, on this point. We think that the gov- ment? He is not a native of this country. ernment should avoid a return to the old sys- He is not a naturalized citizen. He is not tem by taking measures to procure a better even an unnaturalized citizen. His home is class of men to man our ships-of-war-men in Europe. His interests and his ambitions who would not need the lash, for men who are all there. When a fugitive and a wanderer, would feel themselves degraded by the lash he was welcomed to our shores like a friend will never do anything which could bring upon and was feted like a prince. His progress them such a punishment. This result can be accomplished only by increasing the pay of the triumphs. Cities opened their gates to him national marine, so that the merchant-service with gladness, and their populations flocked to shall not take away from the navy all the best greet him. Our hearts poured out to him and seamen, and leave to the national service noth.

ing but the meanest and most debased. We think also that Mr. Dobbin's recommendation, that when a sailor is placed in confinement for emitting his duties, and for mis. behavior or other had or criminal conduct, his returns to Europe and writes letters designed

ated to brutality, nothing but severe, immediate, corporeal punishment will give even the semblance of discipline. Therefore we say that the true and only policy is to elevate the character of the sailor by giving such a compensation as will secure the services of men worthy to be trusted with the reputation and with the flag of the republic.

subject at this time. The remarks we have made were suggested, almost involuntarily by the following communication which we lay before our readers, without further comment, as worthy of the consideration of the public:

NORPOLK, VA., March 9, 1854. Messrs. EDITORS: Please give the following article a place in your paper:

The court-martial which couvened here ten days since, for the trial of seven men belong-ing to the United States ship Decatur, will adjourn, sine die, on Tuesday next, the 14th inst. The Decatur will then sail for the Pacific, or perhaps Havana.
Since the abolition of flogging in the navy,

and the unaccountable neglect on the part Congress to substitute any punishment at all n lieu thereof, these courts have become of frequent and vexatious occurrence; they are mere shams, as the result of this one has fully demonstrated. One of the seamen of the Decatur was reported to the hon. Secretary of the Navy for calling the first and second lieu-"damned bloody cowardly sons of tenants itches," and other choice expressions of a simto a protracted debate. No vote was taken on ilar character. The charges were preferred by Mr. Dobbin, and he was tried, not for the language used, but mere "disrespect and abusive language;" this embraced the entire charge and specifications.

And now, sirs, what think you was the sentence of this august court in the above case? "Deprivation of pay till the sailing of the Decatur," about one week, "and not allewed grog cleared, Mr. Shields appealed from the deci- the Navy, who preferred the charges so loosemaintain anything like order or discipline in

violated, the safety of the ship jeopardized and "confusion worse confounded" reigns su preme on our government ships. "Moral suascallion on land. It is strange that any sensib man in Congress should for one moment hesiment of the navy, particularly for the common sailor. They should increase the pay, adopt at once the judicious recommendations of the Secretary of the Navy in his last report—in a word, "reorganize," purge, and vitalize the dam-nable corruptions of an effete system, which escutcheon; strike at the very root of the evil; make a retired list, remove all the unworthy from the service, promote the gallant and meritorious; pay them amply; and then build on the ruins of the old regime a navy commensurate with the commercial greatness of

our country.

The energetic Secretary of the Navy is do ing much to correct some of the evils in the navy. I must say I'm pleased with his incipient demonstrations. Already he has infused unuyet to be seen whether he will nave summer with the moral courage to do his wholk bury. So far he has failed to touch the sinecures, "the specific he has failed to touch the sinecures, "the specific he will nave summer with the will nave summer. So far ber of Congress from the winesing Mr. Boyd's pretensions to the Presidency, some resources his ancestors and Robert. to place before the public everything that may yet to be seen whether he will have sufficient time a system which brings bad men into the influences and SCIENTIFIC ATTAINMENTS have Burns, and several similar arguments, are adintendent, Mr. Bache, as to make him fain believe that they are indispensable fixtures to the

"Three years," by regulation of the Navy duty. This gentleman, by his adroitness, manages to defeat that law and retain his favorites face: How can efficiency be given to the navy? | the year enjoying the exhilarating influences of

> P. S .- It is not too late to continue the pratoo late for "special service connected there-

KOSSUTH AGAIN IN THE FIELD,

people. It seems that the executive and legislative officers chosen by the people of this country have to answer for their official acts at the bar of Europe, and that M. Kossuth is the most august legislative tribunal in the world, tion of Mr. Sanders as consul to London. He was the conduct of himself and friend.

We yield to no one in the most affectionate kindness to Mr. Sanders. No one could more not officers, but common seamen-who told us rejoice at his prosperity and happiness than ourselves; none could more regret the occurrence of anything tending to injure or to mortify him.

here. This letter we publish in another col-

But our relations to Mr. Sanders cannot in anywise affect our estimate of the officious interfence of any European power, or any European prince, leader, or demagogue, with the affairs of this government.

By what right does Kossuth seek to influence through this country was a succession of his attendants the sincerest sympathy, and our treasures were bestowed with lavish prodigality. His only feeling towards us should be one of

gratitude. But how does he requite our kindness? He

crew who have to do his work. Abolish flog- with the action of our government. He seeks ging, if you please; but raise the standard of the to transfer to our peaceful shores the strifes, sailor so that you may procure men who do the wars, and the convulsions of Europe. A wan not need the lash. Whilst our ships are re- derer from his own country, without crown, scepcruited from the refuse of a general jail, delivery, tre, office, or power, he erects himself into a monand by men steeped in degradation and habitu- arch over the foreign population of the United States, and haughtily issues his orders and his edicts to them. Does he forget that his countrymen here are free? Does he forget that they have solemnly renounced their allegiance to all foreign kings, princes, potentates, and powers, and taken the oath of allegiance to this free country? He treats them as if they were a foreign host, encamped amongst us to But it was not our purpose to write on this carry out European views and projects. He seeks to influence, in favor of his plans abroad, the votes they have acquired in right of their naturalization. He seeks to prejudice them against the United States Senate, because that body has not thought fit to act as he would have them act.

We believe that M. Kossuth, when amongst us, did more, by his vanity, his ostentation, and his officious insolence, to injure the cause of European republican progress in this country. than all the despots of Europe combined could do. He alighted amongst us as a god; he departed from us as a humbug. He went up like a sky-rocket; he came down like a stick.

We publish below the letter of George . Sanders, esq-, written when he received information that he had been rejected by the Senate as consul at London. We have known Mr. Sanders long, and have always entertained a high regard for him, and we were pained by the action of the Senate towards him without

knowing anything of the reason of that action. Mr. Sanders, in his letter, alludes to an alleged attack on a lady through the columns of the Democratic Review. We had been informed of this matter before, and we remember very distinctly the article which has been cited as containing that attack, Mr. Sanders's defence on that point is most conclusive; but, in our ple at large. judgment, he needed no defence, for we never supposed that any such construction as that which has been given to the paragraph from to it by an unprejudiced mind.

From the New York Herald. Letter of George N. Sanders upon his Re-jection by the Senate.

To my Countrymen at Home and Abroad. In the absence of any instructions from the epartment, either for or against my addressing public upon such matters as I might think interest to the people, I selected the New ork Herald as the medium of communication.

Without any remonstrance from the department, or any indication of disapproval from the administration in any form, I continued to write. The papers generally agree in these letters being the cause of my rejection. A correspondent of the Herald, however, gives, as additional cause, that a senator charged me before the Senate with having made an attack in the Democratic Review on the wife of a distinguished politician. The only instance at all in which a lady has been alluded to politically in the Review was the following, which is, therefore, I suppose, the case referred to; and, be fore, discussing my letters to the Herald, I will dispose of it:

DEMOCRATIC REVIEW .- The Democratic Reriew of 1852 set its If decidedly, as among other pernicious heresies, against all disorganizing pretensions of what are misnamed women's rights, and against the ill-judged intrusion of women in public affairs. In a biography of Lynn Boyd, speaker of the House of Represenso won upon the powerful and plausibles uper- vanced, among which are placed the merits of Mr. Boyd's wife.

The Review of March, in criticising this ridiculous memoir, merely quotes a sentence of the biography, (which is itself the delinquent in bringing the lady's name unbecomingly before the public,) and laughs at the suggestion-not the lady, whose merits are not in anywise al luded to-and at the idea of advocating a man as a presidential candidate on the ground that his wife is a suitable person for the White House. Without touching any further on the impropriety of such an introduction in a politi cal campaign paper, I will remark, in passing, that the citizens of the United States have a ways happily had a right to look with pride and To answer this question fully we would have to write a volume.

a gay metropolis. Can such things be, and yet consonant with the "motto" of justice?

NOUS VERRONS.

respect to the wives of our presidents, and that it would be the first time if any lady should now reach that high position wanting in the now reach that high position wanting in the qualities which command the love and admiraour country the rule, the contrary the exception. The pages of the Review, under my direction, may be safely offered to scrutiny against the charge of the slightest indecorum towards It seems that this is not a free self-governing any lady. If, however, woman should elect for herself to enter the political arena, I am very far from admitting that her tactics would not

come a legitimate subject of discussion. In common discretion this matter should have remained among the past things of a political contest. But it seems that the same diseased judgment which prompted Mr. Boyd's aspiring and ill-advised biography has seen fit the United States Senate, in the exercise of its to bring the subject prominently before the undisputed powers-powers not questioned in public in this absurd manner. As Mr. Boyd is evidently incapable of appreciating the gener-osity with which I have acted in his case, I will now let the public see how exceptionable

About the time of the last presidential canrass, the Washington city campaign biographies, advancing all sorts of pretensions to the factured out of paper and ink, with such astounding rapidity, and of such magnificent roportions, that it was impossible for the peole to distinguish between the real merit and the fictitious. Against these "Lives" the Review stood forth as a firm and severe executioner. The senator who is reported as bringing this matter before the Senate to kill my nomination may possibly (it is a mere guess, I have no knowledge on the subject) be himself somewhat sensitive on the biographical score, as numerous carefully prepared ambitious memoirs became "untimely leaves" in in the "biting breath" of the Review. The mails, I have no doubt, were relieved some a brand upon the practice that the authors of these publications were glad to convert them into fuel before they should be handled like those which had already appeared.

Of the biography in question, I will now, for the first time give a brief history. After the celebrated January number of Review had made its appearance, and when the object of the Review, that of uniting the democratic party, by putting aside all the prominent candidates who had not strength enough, as I believed, under the then existing sectional stripes to cement the party, and to bring forward a new man, was perfectly well understood, Judge Thompson wrote a letter to the Review, approving its course, and admiring its ability, stating that he and his friends had a candidate

he was very anxious to have appear in the March number, accompanied by the best possible engraving, for which the Review could stipulate its own price. It was not then known stipulate its own price. It was not that I had any connexion with the Review, or Review were not open to purchase; that we elected our own subjects, and prepared the otices ourselves.

Upon this ignominious failure with the Review, the biography afterwards found a more convenient vehicle in the columns of the Richond Enquirer. I let it pass till I found the country was about to be flooded with the re-markable deeds of this very astute statesman, when, without exposure of the application to the Review, I merely caused the narrative to be touched with well-deserved caustic. There was, wever, no mention of Mrs. Boyd, and it was an unmanly thing in Mr. Boyd to have his wife's name brought before the Senate to excite feeling against the nomination of a purely politi-cal opponent. In finishing Mr. Boyd, I will only add that, at the very time he was organizng for himself, he allowed himself to be claimed in Kentucky as the supporter of Gen. Butler, and in Pennsylvania and elsewhere as the fast friend of Mr. Buchanan.

MY LETTER TO THE HERALD.—In acceptights or privileges as an American citizen. I entered under obligations to attend to the ommercial business of my country at this port, and nothing more. The consul has no plomatic powers, and is not presumed to be even consulted by the minister. I did not, owever, write as consul; my letters were not even dated at the consulate. It is said, how-ever, that I should not write at all from this great metropolis, no odds how important or val-uable the information. But I did write, and, without contrary instructions from the department, shall continue to write, as long as I may be here, such items as I shall judge of consequence to Americans. I call upon the Herald o republish my letters, and I challenge senators to point out anything objectionable in

character as is called for in a despatch to the department, but such as I judged to be of sufficient importance to be interesting to the peo-

I have not acted upon the centralizing policy of sending everything to Washington and nothing to the people. I felt it to be my duty, as consul, to constantly report such facts to the the Democratic Review could have been given people as I might think important to their inand telegraphic wires, nothing is of consequence unless promptly published. No one cares to pour over a diplomatic correspondence, if it be even but a few months old. plomacy is fast dying out here, and I hope it will ot receive vitality in America.

GENERAL CASS .- Upon the nomination of rank Pierce, it was proclaimed by the press and from the stump that by gones were to be by-gones. I never heard it said that I was to made the only exception to the rule. But as that issue has been made, I proudly and defiantly take it up. General Cass has acted only as ninety-nine men in ordinary hundreds would act, and I am glad that he does not now embarrass me by his vote.
THE LONDON CONSULATE,—This office is, all

gift of the President, especially for an active, portunities it offers of giving his countrymen ormation on the many important interests centering here and ramifying to all parts of the its finality. If, when one party has the power,

GEO. N. SANDERS.

Our position, as public journalists, requires that we should publish the following letters from the pen of the Hon. Jeremiah Clemens the one addressed to Nicholas Davis, ir., and the other to the President of the United States.

These letters, when carefully considered, cansent posture of public affairs. The communibasis of Mr. Clemens's reply, is not before the public, so that an important link is wanting. Yet there is enough to call forth deep regret on the politician, and less liable to error, except the part of those who wish to restore peace and such as may arise from a defect of judgment. quiet to the country by returning to the true principles of the Constitution.

From the Huntsville (Ala.) Advocate Letter from Ex-Senator Clemens-His Po-sition on the Nebraska Bill.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Feb. 25, 1854. MY DEAR SIR: I have received your letter in which you say that some of my friends are surprised at the position I have assumed upon the Nebraska question, and desire to be made acquainted with the grounds upon which my position was based.

had determined not to be forced into the political arena by anything an enemy migh say; but that rule has no application to the sapprehensions of friends. I am opposed to the bill of Mr. Dou las because it is supported upon the avowed ground that the people of a erritory, while it remains a territory, may regulate the subject of slavery for themselves This, you will remember, was the doctrine of General Cass's Nicholson letter, which was repudiated by the entire south in 1848. The thigs charged it upon him as a grievous political offence, and the democrats evaded the issue by placing a different construction upon letter. Subsequently, at the session o 1849-'50, when General Cass avowed that the northern construction of his letter was the correct one, it was at once disclaimed by the whole ody of southern senators, including the pres-Secretary of War. Judge Douglas, in alluding to the letter, stated that the doubts entertained by the then senator from Mississipp Colonel Davis) had caused him to be luke presidency, had become such a serious evil as needed a decided check. Heroes were manuard and apprehensions, which reached to a conviction of the support of decided check. warm in the support of General Cass. Colonel Davis instantly replied: "I had doubts, fears, tion, that the senator (General Cass) was wrong upon the question of the power of the territ rial inhabitants; yet, sir, I took him as a choice of evils. I say it in no terms of disrespect. The senator from Michigan knows I thought it was a wrong doctrine," &c. Colonel Davis was warmly sustained by Judge Butler, and Colone King emphatically declared that he never did and never could subscribe to the doctrine held by General Case. There was no disagree-ment, that I am aware of, among us; all held that it was a dangerous doctrine, and one which as effectually excluded us from the Territories as the Wilmot proviso itself. Let me add that such is the opinion now entertained by the President of the United States himself. But a few days since, in conversation with northern senator and myself he pave it as his decided opinion that Douglas's bill was "a proposition in favor of freedom," and added that, if it should pass, although we might absorb the whole of Mexico, not another slave State would ever come into the Union. He expressed great surprise at the opposition it met with north, and equal surprise that the south should willing to take it. I agreed with him fully, and could not help recurring to the stratagem by which the Greeks effected the destruction of Troy,
The only quotation Mr. Calhoun was ever

known to make was " Timeo Dangos, et dono ferentes;" and if ever there was a time that it stating that he and his friends had a candidate present who exactly filled the description in the *Review* of the man required by the time; and this was no less a person than the distinguished Speaker of the House of Representations and unsolicited, brings forward a proposition professedly for our benefit, but in reality an insidious attempt to steal away from us all the should be repeated as a warning to the south behavior or other had or criminal conduct, his person than the distinguished Speaker of the House of Representatives, Lynn Boyd. The judge said that he had fruits of our former trials and struggles. The

repared a biography of that gentleman, which citadel which has resisted every open assault is

that I had any connexion with the Review, or perhaps this letter would never have been written. I directed the publisher to answer Judge Thompson politely that the pages of the hands off. We want no extension. Let us alone. This is all we ask."

I hold to that doctrine yet; and that is the substance of my late letter to Mr. Van Buren, about which so much has been said, but which no one has yet attempted to analyze and refute.

I have other objections to Mr. Douglas's bill, which are insuperable of themselves. It provides that a foreigner, who has merely declared his intention to become a citizen, shall be vested with the wight. with the right of voting, and thus places it in the power of foreign paupers and criminals to deprive an American citizen of his property, or drive him from the Territory with his slaves. I do not speak for any man's constituents. There may be communities who will sustain their representatives in this great outrage upon their rights; but, if there be, I pity the delusion under which they are laboring.

The bill states, in substance, that the com-promise of 1820 was repealed by the comproise of 1850. Now this is either true, or it is not. If true, where is the necessity of repealing it over again? It is an anomaly in legisla-tion to repeal a statute which is already repeal-ed. What end can be attained, except that of placing a dangerous weapon in the hands of northern agitators? It gives them an oppor-tunity to deceive the ignorant and unthinking, by representing the south as faithless—by as-serting that we seized the first moment of power to repeal a solemn compact, and that no re liance can be placed upon any compromise that we may make. They will assert that one compromise is no more sacred than another; that, as we have repealed the Missouri restriction, they may and ought to repeal the fugiive slave law; and thus will be revived that daugerous agitation which all good men hoped was happily at an end. I know the common answer to this view of the subject; but it is a false one, and if it should impose upon our people it will not upon the north. We are told hat northern men violated the compromise of 1820, and we are no longer bound by it. This is a misconception. The Missouri compromise applied to the Territory of Louisiana, and to that alone. There was no provision that it should be extended to any other territory. The contract was complete, and bound neither party in relation to territory thereafter to be equired. So far as that compromise was concerned, we might, without any violation of its provisions, have carried slavery into new terriory as high as the 49th parallel of latitude, it we had the power; or they might have excluded it as low as the equator, if we would submit. In 1850 we proposed a new compromise—that is, to run the line to the Pacific. This was merely an extension of the old contract, to which they could agree or disagree without any breach of faith. They rejected it; but this refusal to enter into a new arrangement cannot justify us in violating the first. I mention this, however, merely to show the view which will be taken of the subject north, and do not care to elaborate it.

I have said that, if the legislation of 1850 did in point of fact supersede the legislation of 1820, then the insertion of such a provision in things considered, the most desirable in the the bill was not only unnecessary, but mischievous. If it is not true, then the bill ought patriotic American, who will gladly take all the not to pass, because it bears a falsehood upon

The value of any compromise depends upon world.

It is worth not less than fifteen thousand dollars a year. I hope the cleverest fellow in America will get it. Your fellow-citizen.

it may repeal the part which is distanteful to them, when the other party has the strength, why may they not also repeal that part which is disagreeable to themselves; and thus the whole compact will be abrogated, and all hope of a new one destroyed by the knowledge that neither can rely upon the good faith of the other. I hold it to be a good rule that we ought to be very careful how we make com-

pacts, but, once made, to abide by them firmly, you, and that is, whether right or wrong, I am cation of the President, which constituted the influenced by none but honest motives, seeking nothing, asking nothing. Confining exclusively to professional duties. I am at least free from the temptations which so often beset

> Your friend, JERE. CLEMENS. NICH. DAVIS, Jr., Huntsville, Ala. WASHINGTON, D. C., March 24, 1854. DEAR SIB. You have called my attention to

late letter of mine to N. Davis, jr., esq., and particularly to the following sentence "He expressed great surprise at the opposion it met from the north, and equal surprise hat the south should be willing to take it."

At the time the conversation to which that entence alludes took place, I was walking backwards and forwards across the room, and should not have noticed it if you had not remarked that you had no concealments upon the subject, and that you were glad I was present to hear it.

In my letter to Mr. Davis I did not pretend to give your language, except where quotation-marks are used; and, from subsequent conversations with you, I think it very probable that I misunderstood the purport of your remarks upon this particular point. Your sur-prise may have been expressed that the true men of the north should hesitate to vote for Douglas's bill when the south were willing to take it; and, if I had paid attention to the whole conversation, I doubt not such would

have been the impression left on my mind. I have never sought a conversation with you upon the subject of the Nebraska bill: but every time I have heard you mention the subject, you have uniformly expressed yourself warmly in favor of the principle of the bill, viz., the principle of the right of the people of the Territories to regulate the question of slavery for themselves—a doctrine from which I dissented, and, as I knew we were not at all likely to agree, I sought no discussion of the

You have assured me always that you thought it best for the who'e country, and insisted that patriotic men in both sections ought to take it. thought the south must be the loser. think so now. I understood you to place it upon the ground that the principle is right in elf, and, if it works for or against a particular section, no one has a right to complain that you were for the rights of both sections and willing to take any consequences that might follow the practical carrying out of those rights as you understand them,

Very truly, yours, JERE. CLEMENS. General Frank. Pierce,
President of the United States.

THE PARSONS NOT ALL POLITICIANS. It is gratifying to us to see, in many of our He is a man of notoriously bad character. exchanges, evidences that the thoughtful, discreet, and well-disposed ministers of the Gospel are not only opposed to mixing religion with politics and freesoilism, but that many of them have administered severe and merited rebukes to those of their brethren who have officiously intermeddled with matters that they properly have no concern with. These hedge parsons, these Friar Tucks, who carry the Bible in one hand and a quarter-staff in the other, who now pray with a nasal twang and now declaim with demagogue fury, deserve chastisement at the hands of all who value pure religion and have

MONTHLY MAIL TO AUSTRALIA.

We are authorized to say that the Postmas ter General has made an arrangement with the proprietors of the "Australia Pioneer Line of fonthly Packets," to convey the mail regularly between New York and Australia, by sailingships monthly in each direction. It is expected Thursday. that the first mail under this arrangement will be despatched from New York on the 25th of April. The single rate of postage for letters is five cents; for pamphlets and magazines, one cent an ounce or fraction of an ounce; and for newspapers, two cents each, prepayment required. The incoming mails, as the United States postage thereon cannot be prepaid, will be treated as ordinary private ship mails.

As an indication of the sentiments of the New York hards in relation to the Nebraska bill, we copy from one of their leading journals, the Albany Argus, the following remarks on Mr. Cutting's motion of reference, and the vote given thereon. The Argus says:

"The affirmative vote, it will be seen, inludes many well known friends of the principle of the bill, who can be relied upon to sustain it by their voices and their votes, not from any considerations connected with "a slippery ad ministration," or its still more slippery adhe rents south and north, but because they believe t to be in harmony with the spirit of the national compact, with the compromises of 1850, and the just rights of the States.

"Two of the three New Hampshire men bers, and nearly all of the New York delegation, it will be seen, voted to place this measure in a position where, by a majority vote, it can be reached whenever the House gets into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union. The only dodging and defection appears to have been among the 'softs,' several of whom, Dean, Rowe, &c., &c., deserted the administration in this crisis. Those of them who were present on the call of the roll, forced to face the music, voted with the majority. "The Senate bill is now where the House

bill is, instead of sleeping on the Speaker's table or in the hands of the Committee on Territories; and, we repeat, is within the control of a majority of the House, who, whenever so disposed, can take it up, amend, and perfect it,

and put it on its passage.
"So also can a majority of the House terminate debate in committee, and fix the time when amendments shall be disposed of, and the bill itself brought to a final vote. We do not see how the position of the bill could be proved, if it is to be debated or amended at all; and, without some amendment in its de tails, it probably would not receive the requisite vote to pass it. With such amendments as those indicated by Mr. Cutting, it will no doubt pass the House, and in good time."

ITEMS OF NEWS.

THE "MINNIE" BALL, which is now used in England, consists of a leaden cone, hollowed at the base. This hollow closes upon what is called a "cup," which is of iron and fitted into the bottom of the ball. This cup, being merely a wedge, with a rounded point, forces out the side of the hollowed base of the ball, when it is rammed down upon it, thereby forcing it to fill the rifles of the barrel, thus preventing any escape of the explosive force in unconsume oxygen. On account, however, of the inaccuracy of the ball's projection by this means, Minnie has substituted for the cup a sharp wedge or acute triangle, which fits into the ball.

THE NATIONAL.-Miss Agnes Robertson created an extraordinary sensation in Boston. The papers of that city, without exception, speak in enthusiastic terms of her performfairly, and honestly.

This letter has been written in haste, and triumph. The sale of tickets were effected at amid constant interruptions; but I hope I have furnished you with sufficient reasons to justify a premium over the price of one dollar of from 121 cents to three dollars, and the house was densely packed." She will be admirably supported by the company of the National.

In the Turkish army is a boy, less than sixteen years old, who raised several hundred warriors and volunteers from the interior of Asia Minor. His countrymen look upon him as born for a great warrior and to perform a great mission. There is also a woman, called Karan Kas, (the Black Girl,) who is the leader of some horsemen, whom she inspires with her

A SWEDISH GENTLEMAN, in Lund, has con structed a new compositors' machine, which is said to succeed perfectly. He has gone to England to patent his invention. The name of the mechanician is Wiberg. In Denmark, also, the machine of Sarenson, which was exhibited in the Cyrstal Palace, has been perfected, and will now be used in the establishment of the Fædrelandet.

MUNIFICENT BEQUESTS .- The late Hon. Ker Boyce has, by his will, left the college of Charles ton \$30,000, and the Orphan House \$20,000. These are among the largest amounts bequeathed by any one individual to public institutions in that city, and marks the gratitude of the donor to the city in which his large fortune was realized.

MUNITIONS FOR TURKEY .- The clipper Grape Shot, which was sunk by ice in the East river, has been raised and repaired. She had on board 200,000 of George Law's muskets and a large quantity of cavalry equipments, and sailed on Friday for Constantinople.

CHAPIN, one of the Martha Washington conspirators, was at last accounts at St. Louis, in charge of the United States deputy marshal of Ohio, on his way to Helena, Arkansas, where he will be incarcerated with the rest of the

NEW HAMPSHIRE ELECTION .- The Concord Reporter thinks that the House will stand 156 democrats to 154 - opposition, but intimates that this calculation can only be tested by the assembling of the legislature.

THE PITTSBURG OUTRAGE .-- A man named Young has been committed for trial for the late assault and robbery of Collector Hastings.

CORDELIA A. GRANT, the principal witness against Madame Restell and her associate, has written to Justice Stewart from New Brunswick, and says she left the State voluntarily, in order to avoid giving her evidence against the accused parties.

MR. GEORGE N. SANDERS .- The New York Herald denies the statement that this gentleman was instrumental in the disposition of George Law's muskets in London.

We see it stated that the Cremona, a Mobile boat, at last accounts, was out of the

Alabama in a cornfield, hard and fast. Why don't they take down the bars and let her out?

Hiram Woodruff, with the bay mare Lady Van," beat "Alvarado" in a contest to harness over the Union course, Long Island, on

Gabriel Ravel has purchased five acres of land in Kentucky, located at the back of McGuire's White Hall.

SOMETHING NEW .- The Central Railroad Comeany of Illinois have contracted for one hundred miles of hedging of the Osage orange. I wo millions of plants will be required to com-

CAPTAIN THOMAS W. WYMAN, of the United States navy, is reported to have died at Flornce on the 24th ultimo.

LIEUTENANT NEILLY, of the United States rmy, died at his residence, San Antonio, Texas, on the 13th instant.

Yocal and Personal.

National Theatre-Miss Agnes Robertson. a speaking of this accomplished and elegant acress and fascinating young lady, now playing at the National theatre here, the Evening Gazette, of Boston, in which city she has just concluded a most unparalleled engagement, both as to success and time, (ten weeks,) uses the tollowing lan

"She has not only commanded our admiration, she has won it. Her choice of pieces exhibits her appreciation of her own powers. She only plays n the lightest and more graceful little comedies and farces. Whether by design or otherwise, she certainly defies many acknowledged artistic rules in her acting. This absence of conventionality gives a certain freshness to her style which atones for its own offence. Her perform which atones for its own offence. Her performance in 'Milly' and 'Bob Nettles' is truthful, natuance in Milly and Bob Nettles' is fruthful, natural, fresh, and pure. The finish which other artistes give by artistic touches, recognizable and accountable, Miss Robertson obtains by a wonderful power she possesses of captivating the senses. She bewilders by her elegance and refinement. It is a pure and delicate mind, radiating through every feature and every limb, moving into a pure and converted the varieties. every attitude, and conveying to the audience a pure and fine emotion, inexpressibly pleasurable. The infatuation about Miss Robertson is particularly remarkable amongst the ladies of Boston; the parquette of the Museum is quite a bouquet of bouncet, a 'fluttering of pretty fans, like so many great butterifies' wigns. many great butterflies' wings. Such an impres-sion never was made before except by an artistic skill, and a display of high and commanding pow-ers which we could explain and endorse. We never, till now, suspected that grace of mind and elegance could be carried to so great an extent— that is, could overleap all rule, form a new school of its own, and live by its own light."

This is high praise, and, from all we can learn in other quarters respecting this gifted young lady, well deserved. The citizens and strangers of Washington, in the engagement of Miss Robertson, have an intellectual treat prepared for them which we trust they will not neglect to partake and appreciate. She appears to night in two of her beautiful pieces.

The Variete.-The new company at this popular resort are drawing large and fashionable audiences. Miss Kate Saxon is enchanting all beholders. Mr. Goodall, the favorite tragedian, and Mrs. Helen Muzzy are as attractive as ever. The company are announced to remain but two nights longer. To-night the sterling actor, Mr. Wheatleigh, takes his benefit. The pieces are, Catherine and Petruchio," and "Robert Macaire." with imitations by the interesting Boon children

Hippodrome.-Workmen have commenced perations towards the erection of hippodrome uildings on the west side of the City Hall, Judi

The Circuit Court commenced the March erm yesterday. Little business was transacted

Fruit.-The recent biting cold weather has, it s feared, seriously injured the blossoms of early fruits in the vicinity of this city.

Washington National Monument.-The win er rooling has been removed from this work, with view to the resumption of building operations. The Trial of Captain Shaumburg was con-

inued vesterday in the criminal court.

Mrs. Ernestine Rose, will lecture to-night on the Nebraska subject at Carusi's saloon

General Intelligence.

Attempt to Burn the Steamer Telegraph No. 3.—The Telegraph No. 3 arrived here yester-day morning from Louisville, with half a million of dollars in specie on board belonging to the government, in transit from New Orleans to New

York, in charge of Adams & Co's, express.

The steamer arrived this morning, about 4 o'clock; and shortly after she had landed a fire was discovered by the watchman on top of the boilers, and the blaze had already reached the flooring of the cabin. In a short time longer the whole boat would have been in flames, but at the time of its iscovery was extinguished by a few men. A large amount of combustible material had been placed on the boilers, and there is no doubt but this was a deliberate attempt to fire the boat, in order that the specie might either be plundered in the confusion or thrown overboard where it would afterwards be fished up. This is the second attempt of the kind that has been made in our city, but through the excellent arrangements and untiring vigillance of Dr. J. J. Myers, the agent of Adams's Express Co., they have both been trustrated—Cin. Columbian, March 24.

A Brave Act of two Seamen .- The ship Fleetwood, Captain Dale, from Shanghæ, November 14, arrived at this port to-day, with a valuable cargo of teas, silks, &c. The teas comprise 14,777

cargo of teas, silks, &c. The teas comprise 14,777 packages.

Capt. Dale reports, on the 20th inst. latitude 41° 44′ N., longitude 60° 30′ W., fell in with schooner Hope, of and from New York for this port, in a sinking condition; but, as it was blowing a heavy gale with squalls of snow, he could not board her immediately. He therefore lay by her a few hours, when the quarter-boat was lowered, and a long line attached, for the purpose of letting it drift to the distressed vessel; but the two seamen, named Edwin Hore (2d mate,) and George—Kneeland, both of Wexford, Ireland, who got into the boat to unhook the tackles, instead of getting the boat to unhook the tackles, instead of getting back on board the ship as was contemplated shoved boldly off for the schooner, and cast the line adrift. They succeeded in getting alongside the vessel, at the imminent risk of their lives, and rescued the officers and crew, who must have perished but for the brave and praisworthy act of the twoscamen. The persons taken off were Capt. James W. Jennett, his mate, and three sea-Capt. James W. Johnster, inequal pilot.

Boston Jour., Thurs.

Convicted and Severely Punished .- Our readers have not forgotten the recent re-arrest of Geo. W. Kellog, on four indictments relating to the passing and altering of bills on banks in this city. On the first indictment, he demanded trial, and was yesterday morning found guilty. He then pleaded guilty on the other three indictments, and was sentenced to twenty years and three onths' imprisonment, five years on each offen
[Buffalo Courier, Thursday

GOLDSBOROUGH BRUFF, Designer

T ETTER AND CAP PAPERS IN First Cap, at unusually low prices.
W. C. ZANTZINGER, Stationers' Hall, adjoining Irving Hotel, Mar 15—3tif